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AUTHOR Barker, Bruce O.; Muse, Ivan D.
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ABSTRACT

The study compared nationwide research findings about the districts, superintendents, teachers, programs, and student performance in 642 public school districts with an enrollment of 900 or less to data from a random sample of school districts of similar size in Texas. Data were gathered from superintendents by questionnaire during the 1982-83 school year. Eighty-four of Texas' 1,101 school districts, or 67.7% of those surveyed, responded. While school enrollments, average number of schools per district, and busing distances were similar to national averages, only 15.7% reported declining enrollments, compared to a national average of 36.2%. Bond issues were higher than average in Texas and 54.9% of the districts received state funds, compared to 24.2% nationally. More superintendents held master's degrees but fewer held education specialist or doctoral degrees than the national average. Superintendent salaries were generally higher than nationwide. Teachers/district and teacher/student ratios, as well as teacher turnover, duties, and salaries were close to national averages. Graduating seniors exhibited somewhat higher than average academic achievement and a similar percentage went on to college. District sports offerings compared favorably as did curricula. Fewer districts than average employed psychologists or adult, community, or vocational education directors, but other resource personnel figures were similiar to national averages. (SB)

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# A RESEARCH REPORT OF SMALL/RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS COMPARED TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SIMILIAR SIZE NATIONWIDE

A Report Prepared for the
Texas Education Agency
November 17, 1983

by
Dr. Bruce O. Barker
Program Administrator
Division of Continuing Education

Dr. Ivan D. Muse
Professor of Education
College of Education

Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah 84602

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Texas

A descriptive report of K-12 public school districts in Texas enrolling 900 students or less compared to nationwide research findings for rural school districts of similiar size. Eighty-four districts were surveyed in Texas; 642 districts were surveyed in the national study.

The study gathered data related to the rural district, the school superintendent, the teachers, school programs, and student performance. Data was collected during the 1982-83 school year.

# A RESEARCH REPORT OF SMALL/RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS COMPARED TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SIMILAR SIZE NATIONWIDE

by
Bruce O. Barker and Ivan D. Muse

## INTRODUCTION

Until recently, comparatively few educators have taken an interest in the strengths and challenges of America's small/rural schools, despite the fact that almost one-third of America's youngsters attend schools classified as rural (REA News, 1982). With the decline in school consolidation and the current population shift to non-metropolitan areas (Beal, 1975), it is clearly evident that rural schools will continue to play a significant role in the future educational development of a large segment of our society. Currently, very little data are available about rural school systems in our society. This is particularly true of K-12 systems enrolling less than 1,000 students (Nachtigal, 1979).

The purpose of this report is to present major findings of K-12 rural school districts in Texas with those of a nationwide study completed by Barker (1983), in which descriptive data were collected on K-12 and/or 1-12 rural school systems enrolling 900 students or less. The findings were gathered during the 1982-83 academic year.

## METHOD

Using the Education Directory, Fall 1980: Local Education Agencies as a reference, a hand count was made of all K-12 and 1-12 public school districts in the United States which enroll 900 students or less. Of the nation's 15,601 public districts, 4,125 (26.4 percent) were identified as qualifying K-12 or 1-12 systems. In Texas, 626 qualifying districts were identified. These districts represented 56.9 percent of the state's 1,101

operating public school districts and enrolled 223,704 students.

Questionnaires were mailed to superintendents of 816 randomly selected districts in the nationwide study. Completed questionnaires were returned from 642 districts (78.7 percent). The same questionnaire was mailed to 124 districts in Texas, of which 84 responded (67.7 percent). The questionnaire posed questions related to the rural district, the school superintendent, the teachers, school programs and student performance.

## FINDINGS

A comparison of the major findings in Texas with those of the national study are reported in Table 1.

## CONCLUSION

Texas is one of the leading states in the nation in relation to the number of rural districts which make up the state's public school system. It is clearly evident that the operation and management of the small/rural district poses challenges and rewards, in many ways, uniquely different from those of a large urban district, and even many larger rural districts. It is hoped that the information presented herein will assist Texas educators, and others interested in education, to more knowledgeably enhance the strengths and address the needs of the small/rural districts within the state.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF RESERACH FINDINGS ON K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS AND THOSE NATIONWIDE, ENROLLING 900 STUDENTS OR LESS. 1983.

| Variable | Texas | Nation |
|---|---|---|
| **The Rural District** | | |
| 1. Average student enrollment per district | 383 | 436 |
| 2. Average number of schools per district | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| 3. Average student enrollment per school | 170.1 | 188.5 |
| 4. Average geographical size of district in square miles | 197 | 245 |
| 5. Percent of student's bussed to school | 54.4 | 64.4 |
| 6. Mean farthest one-way distance students bussed (miles) | 20.3 | 19.0 |
| 7. Percent of districts reporting receipt of state aid or funding for small school districts | 54.9 | 24.2 |
| 8. Average dollar amount of last bond issue | $911,400 | $716,000 |
| 9. Percent of districts passing last bond issue | 90.1 | 87.5 |
| 10. Percent of districts reporting declining enrollments | 15.7 | 36.2 |
| **The Superintendent** | | |
| 1. Average age of superintendent | 47.3 | 47.1 |
| 2. Percent of superintendents holding master's as highest degree | 82.5 | 55.4 |
| 3. Percent of superintendents holding Ed. Specialist degree | 10.0 | 31.5 |
| 4. Percent of superintendents holding doctorate degree | 7.5 | 13.1 |
| 5. Average tenure as superintendent (years) | 6.8 | 8.5 |
| 6. Percent of superintendents reporting annual salary in excess of $35,000 | 53.0 | 37.4 |
| 7. Percent of full-time superintendents | 86.9 | 75.8 |
| 8. Percent of superintendent/principal combinations | 11.9 | 20.9 |
| 9. Percent of superintendents who worked for district prior to appointment as superintendent | 39.3 | 29.4 |
| **The Teachers** | | |
| 1. Average number of elementary teachers in district | 13.9 | 14.4 |
| 2. Average number of secondary teachers in district | 13.9 | 15.7 |
| 3. Average teacher/student ratio | 1:14.0 | 1:14.5 |
| 4. Percent teacher turnover (1982-83) | 8.3 | 8.6 |
| 5. Mean beginning teacher salary (1982-83) | $11,948 | $12,492 |
| 6. Mean top teacher salary (1982-83) | $21,774 | $20,506 |
| 7. Mean current teacher salary (1982-83) | $16,070 | $16,377 |

Table 1 (continued)

| Variable | Texas | Nation |
|---|---|---|
| 8. Average number of "steps" to reach top of salary schedule | 13.5 | 14.5 |
| 9. Average number of <u>different</u> subject preparations for secondary teachers | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| **Student Performance** | | |
| 1. Mean number of graduating seniors | 27.3 | 34.5 |
| 2. Percent of graduating seniors recognized as National Merit Exam Finalists | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| 3. Percent of graduating seniors achieving scores of 25 or above on American College Test (ACT Exam) | 9.2 | 7.5 |
| 4. Percent of graduating seniors achieving scores of 1100 or above on Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT Exam) | 5.3 | 2.6 |
| 5. Percent of graduating seniors going on to college | 37.7 | 38.6 |
| 6. Percent of graduating seniors going to technical school | 6.9 | 14.1 |
| **School Programs** | | |
| 1. Percent of districts exploying either full or part-time, the following resource personnel: | | |
| Special Education | 86.4 | 86.6 |
| School Counselor | 72.8 | 79.4 |
| School Psychologist | 9.9 | 33.8 |
| School Nurse | 67.9 | 45.1 |
| Librarian/Media Specialist | 75.3 | 80.9 |
| Adult Education Director | 6.2 | 22.0 |
| Community Education Director | 2.4 | 7.8 |
| Vocational Education Director | 14.8 | 22.0 |
| 2. Percent of districts offering the following sports programs: | | |
| Football | 69.5 | 69.2 |
| Basketball | 100 | 100 |
| Baseball | 43.9 | 55.4 |
| Softball | 13.4 | 37.1 |
| Volleyball | 45.1 | 65.7 |
| Cross Country Track | 3.7 | 23.3 |
| Soccer | 1.2 | 7.0 |
| Wrestling | 1.2 | 25.2 |
| Track and Field | 96.3 | 78.7 |
| Golf | 40.2 | 22.4 |
| Tennis | 70.7 | 16.3 |
| Swimming | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Gymnastics | 4.8 | 5.9 |

Table 1 (continued)

| Variable | Texas | Nation |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Percent of districts offering the following courses as a part of their curriculum: | | |
| Spanish | 47.4 | 41.8 |
| German | 0 | 9.7 |
| French | 1.3 | 18.9 |
| Calculus | 22.4 | 35.9 |
| Chemistry | 69.7 | 79.4 |
| Computer Science | 28.9 | 60.3 |
| Electronics | 2.6 | 13.0 |
| Vocational Agriculture | 90.8 | 63.1 |
| Physics | 50.0 | 67.7 |

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